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SCIENCE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1887.

ACCORDING TO A Reuter's telegram, dated Sept. 9, from St. Paul de Loanda, Major Barttelot, who was left at the camp at Yambuya, at the foot of the Aruvimi Rapids, with a garrison of about one hundred men, has forwarded the following information to Leopoldville concerning Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition: "Major Barttelot received news from Mr. Stanley, despatched about July 12, after he had made a ten-days' march from Yambuya towards the interior. Mr. Stanley was at that date still proceeding up the Aruvimi, which he had found to be navigable up to a certain distance above the rapids. Here he launched a steel whale-boat which he had brought with him, as well as several rafts manufactured by the expedition, and which had been utilized for conveying the heavy baggage. All the members of the expedition were in good health, and provisions were easily procured in the large villages near the river. The country through which the expedition was passing showed a gradual rise towards some high table-lands. Another caravan of 480 men was following the expedition on the left bank of the Aruvimi; the advanced guard, consisting of forty Zanzibari, under the command of Lieutenant Stairs, being composed of men lightly burdened, whose duty was to search for provisions. Mr. Stanley hoped to arrive about July 22 in the centre of the Mabodi district, and expected to reach Wadelai in the middle of August, or even before. The advance had been so peaceably accomplished that Mr. Stanley had instructed Major Barttelot, that, should it continue so, he would shortly send him orders to follow the expedition by the same route at the head of the one hundred men left at Yambuya." A later telegram, dated Oct. 2, from St. Paul de Loanda, states that the further progress of the expedition was very satisfactory. About July 25 the expedition had ascended the Aruvimi to the elevated country belonging to the Mabodi district. The river becoming too narrow, they left the rafts; and the men for several days had to carry a double burden of provisions. The steel whale-boat was carried past the narrows, and again launched. Stanley calculated, that, upon arriving at the summit of the table-lands giving shape to the basin of the Aruvimi, the expedition would halt two days for a rest, and would establish a camp there to be garrisoned by twenty men, with a European officer. The districts traversed were tranquil, and little difficulty was experienced in obtaining provisions from the natives. The progress of the expedition averaged twelve miles daily. Tippo-Tip, in his last message, wrote that he was still at his post at Stanley Falls, awaiting re-enforcements. He had gained the good will of several neighboring chiefs. Owing to the disturbed state of the country, Tippo-Tip could not, as he had agreed to, organize a revictualling caravan to despatch direct to Mvutan Nsige, but he intended to do so as soon as possible. Disquiet continued between Stanley Falls and the confluence of the Aruvimi and the Kongo, and many villages had been pillaged. It is believed that the garrison which Stanley left at Yambuya has been forced to interfere to maintain order in the neighborhood. It appears from all reports that Tippo-Tip, since he has become connected with the Kongo Free State, has some difficulty in regaining his former influence over his countrymen. The disquiet on the Upper Kongo, to which reference is made in the second telegram, probably refers to the ravages of the Arabs of Stanley Falls, who extend their slave-hunting expeditions down the Kongo. It is to be hoped that Tippo-Tip's influence, supported by Major Barttelot's troops, which are stationed near the mouth of the Aruvimi, will suffice to confine their raids to the territory above Stanley Falls.

It is in accordance with Emin Pacha's former actions that he declares at the present time his intention to stay in his province, and to further the work of civilization he has so successfully begun. It appears from the meagre news that has reached America, that the messengers who were despatched to inform him of Stanley's expedition have met him, and that this is his reply to the message. Emin expresses the hope that England will help him to open a route of commerce to the Indian Ocean, but it seems more probable that communication with the Kongo will be opened by Stanley's expedition. Junker's travels show that there is no serious obstacle to travel in the region of the northern tributaries of the Kongo; and therefore it seems probable, that, while political complications close the routes of the Nile and of Uganda, Emin and Stanley may succeed in opening trading-routes from the Upper Kongo to the Equatorial Province.

IF THE PRESIDENTS of all our colleges would follow the example of President Barnard of Columbia, and publish each year a full report on the progress of the institutions over which they respectively preside, it would be an advantage not only to the institutions themselves, but to the cause of higher education in general. Mr. Charles F. Thwing, always an observant critic of college methods, emphasizes this point in a recently published article. President Barnard's report for the last academic year has just been issued, and, with its appendices, is a most valuable document. It rehearses the changes and improvements of the year, traces the work of the various schools separately, and discusses such questions as those of attendance, scholarship, the marking system, elective studies, and the wonderfully successful public lecture courses of the past two winters. We are glad to notice the steady growth of the graduate department, as it augurs well for the future of the institution. President Barnard says very little concerning the finances of the college, and we are therefore led to infer that no appreciable part of the sum asked for three years ago has been obtained. An announcement reaches us with the president's report, which should be referred to in this connection. It is the programme of courses in the Oriental and Hamitic languages offered for the present year. From this we learn that the most complete department of its kind in America exists at Columbia, and that, under the inspiring leadership of so cultured a scholar as Dr. H. T. Peck, no fewer than nineteen courses in the Oriental and Hamitic languages are announced. This is a remarkable showing, and when considered in connection with the courses of Professors Bloomfield and Haupt at Baltimore, Whitney at New Haven, and Lyon, Toy, and Lanman at Cambridge, proves that a great impetus has been given to advanced philological study in this country.

THE HIGHER SCHOOLS OF NORWAY.

THE Norwegian school-laws of the 17th of June, 1869, according to the *Zeitschrift für das Realchulwesen*, xii. 3, recognize three fundamental principles. First, all higher schools must have a lower course in common, so that it will not be necessary at the outset, with the choice of a school, to choose also one's ultimate vocation. Secondly, the length of the course must be so regulated that the pupil, upon its completion, shall be of an age to enter intelligently upon the active duties of his calling; the curriculum must also form in itself a whole, and be so arranged that the pupil who has completed it carries with him into life a good general education. Finally, the time devoted in the upper classes to preparatory studies must be so disposed that the pupil may confine himself more especially either to history-philology, on the one hand, or to mathematics-natural sciences, on the other.